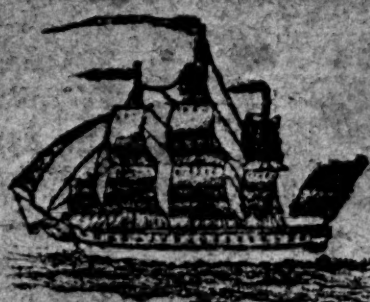


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Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late
Miss Gausling) entitled

The Exile of Erin.

October 5.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received out a few numbers: 'tis much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice Phy
sick and Surgery, for which purpose he has
opened a Shop on the north side of King be
tween Washington and St. Asaph streets.—
If he should at any time not be at this Shop,
he will be found at his Father's, on Prince
street, who will in his absence attend those
who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 3.

NOTICE.

LOST or MISLAID, three Certificates
for three Shares in the Capital Stock of the
Little River Turnpike Company—Numbers
310, 311, and 312, issued to me—for the
renewal of which application will be made to
the President and Directors of said Compa
ny on the 20th day of January, 1809.

Richard Bland Lee.

December 13.

City Tavern and Hotel,

ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS
that the public in general, that he has
taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,
called the CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,
late in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.
He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give
the greatest satisfaction to every person, as
no exertions on his part shall be wanted to
keep up the high character which this Ta
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni
on: and assures them that he will always
have an assortment of the best liquors and
good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good
accommodations at the above house, on rea
sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,
month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on
the continent are regularly taken and filed at
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and
are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve
o'clock in the evening, at a short notice.
From one to twenty.

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

At 11 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises,

A House, and lot of Ground,

SITUATED on the lower end of Fairfax
street, adjoining captain Roberts's property.
Terms will be made known at the place of
sale.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

January 3

4t

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 2, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockhold
ers of the Bank of Alexandria, that a
dividend of three and a half per cent. on the
capital stock of said Bank for the half year
ending this day, is declared, and will be re
ady to be paid to them on Thursday next the
5th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

CURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 3

5w

EDUCATION.

THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,

PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in
this place, for the purpose of teaching
twenty young gentlemen (should so many of
fer) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will in
struct them in the various Languages, to wit,
Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in
Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use
of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—
Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Applica
tion to be made at Mr. James Bacon's, King
street.

January 3.

d

Was taken up a drift,

IN the Potomac River, by the sch'r. The
tis, capt Dennison, from Georgia, A VES
SEL'S LONG BOAT. The owner may
have her on proving property and paying
charges, by applying to

Abel Willis.

Who has received per sch'r Thetis, a quan
tity of nice fresh Oranges.

January 3.

d 3t.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,

LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Wash
ington Tavern, LEESBURG, where he is
prepared with every thing necessary for the
accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies
who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay
and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and
engaged a careful, attentive and honest host
ler, he flatters himself that, by his unremit
ted attention, together with the diligence,
care, and activity of his servants, he will be
able to render his customers the most perfect
satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better con
dition than formerly, for the accommodation
of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia, Jan. 1—3.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately
occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the
corner of King and Fairfax streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan 2.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore carried on by
the subscribers under the firm of Jamieson
and Anderson, is this day dissolved by mu
tual consent:—ALL persons having claims
against the late concern, will bring them in
without delay for settlement; and those who
are indebted to them will please come for
ward and settle the same.

Andrew Jamieson

FOR SELF AND

John Jamieson.

Robert Anderson.

January 3.

4t

JOHN R. COOKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

INTENDING to practice in the Superior
and inferior courts of Berkeley county, Virgi
nia; tenders his professional services to mer
chants and others in Alexandria, having claims
upon persons resident in that county.

Martinsburg, Jan 12

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE

PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS
in all its branches is carried on under the di
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,
who has had many years experience, and as a
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass
foundry business is a partnership, application
must be made to William Fletcher, who will
undertake to make GRATES handsomely
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat
tern or price, and will execute the work in the
very best and neatest manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King-
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi
ence of persons, distinguished by their great
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti
ness,

" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg
ed and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate
him sincerely on the success of this particular
work. We announce this edition, because the
alterations and additions are so considerable,
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here
selected, and the judicious reflections which
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
to make the best impressions, and to produce
the best effects, on all who read them with at
tention. The present edition of this excel
lent publication, which has been long known
and commended, is enlarged by the addition
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi
tion of this valuable work. The improve
ments made in it, will appear from the author's
advertisement. We can only add to this ac
count of the present useful volume, our hope
that it will be extensively circulated among
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,
for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved
form, we find the facts unquestionable and
highly interesting—the style correct and neat
—and the general tendency of the work such
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe
cially to young readers, who love entertain
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable
collection, has anticipated the commendation
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi
cation of more than seventy remarkable char
acters, many striking examples are exhibited
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man
contribute to arrest the careless and wander
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
to convince or discontinue those who have
been unhappily led to oppose the highest
truths."

Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-
Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-

October 23

Washington and Alexandria Turn
pike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and
Alexandria Turnpike Company are
hereby notified that the fifth and last instal
ment of TEN DOLLARS on each share is
called for by the President and Directors of
the said company, and is required to be paid
to Charles Page, treasurer, in Alexandria, on
or before the 23d day January next, agreeable
to an act of congress, entitled, "an act for the
establishment of a Turnpike Company in the
county of Alexandria, in the district of Co
lumbia."

By order of the Directors,

G. DENEALE, President.

December 26

13t

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from James
D. Moore, for certain purposes therein set
forth, the subscriber will sell for ready mo
ney, at his ferry opposite Alexandria, on
TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next,
at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the next fair
day—SEVEN VERY VALUABLE NE
GROES, viz. One man, about 25 years of
age, two lads, two boys, and two girls.

William Marbury.

Blue Plains, Dec. 20—21

dts

Grocery Store.

I WISH to inform my friends, and the
public in general, that I keep a GROCERY
STORE in Alexandria, on the corner of Duke
and St. Asaph streets, in the house lately oc
cupied by Dennis Foley—Also, a good sta
ble for horses—and Lodging and Boarding,
and good Entertainment for Travellers.

Edward H. Jacobs.

December 31.

d6t

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CI-

GARS, warranted of the very first quality,
and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,

Espresso Coarse and Fine,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE,

and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE
RIES, for sale.

December 21.

The Charitable Marine Society
Lottery,

Recommences drawing on the 9th next mor.

TICKETS & SHARES,

FOR SALE AT

R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE.

THERE has been eight days drawing in
this Lottery, and the wheel has gained 8634
dollars, and no higher prize has been drawn
than 300 dollars.

TICKETS,

FOR SALE AS ABOVE, IN THE

Black River Lottery, No. 2,

The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of \$30,000

1 of 20,000

2 of 10,000

Present price of Tickets, \$8 1/2.

December 29.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist

ing of brown and white Rolis, flaxen Ostr
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, &
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetting and Duce

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best

city, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hhd's Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spec

macita and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

ril 7.

LANDED TO-DAY,

21 bales nice Upland Cotton,

AND FOR SALE BY

F. GILMAN.

December 29.

atlawet

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, November 24.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a
repeal.
[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Giles's Speech continued.)

I am now approaching a part of this subject, Mr. President, which fills me with regret. I know its delicacy, sir, and deeply regret the necessity which impels the examination of it. It is however rendered indispensable, perhaps by exterior events;—but certainly by observations made in the course of this debate. I allude, Sir, to the inexecution of the embargo laws; or rather, sir, to the suggested incapacity of the government to enforce their observance. The gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Hillhouse) tells us, directly, that the government has not power to enforce the execution of these laws. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Lloyd] even points out the mode of resistance. He tells us they may be resisted; first by town meetings, then by petitions, then by legislative resolutions, and finally, by insurrections and rebellions. [Mr. Lloyd rose to explain.] He said, "he did not say that this would be the course of events. He only stated them abstractly, as probable results from those laws." The gentleman is correct in his statement. I meant to be understood, as stating his observations in that way. It cannot escape observation, however, Mr. President, that this is the practical progress now going on in the state, the gentleman has the honor to represent.

It is submitted to the patriotism and good sense of those gentlemen to determine, whether mentioning these circumstances, even in that way, may not have some tendency to produce effects, which must be so much deprecated by all; and permit me to hope, sir, by none more than by those gentlemen. And, whether, sir, they are not calculated to keep up the delusions in foreign nations, which, I believe in God, to be the principal causes of our present embarrassments. These circumstances were the less to be expected from gentlemen, who a few years ago, arrogated to themselves the exclusive appellation of lovers of order and good government, whilst their political opponents were denounced as anarchists and disorganizers, and not even possessing virtue and honesty enough to be trusted with the public treasury. This, sir, was an imposing appellation; and as long as its sincerity was confided in, it preserved these gentlemen in the dominion of the United States.

It was hardly to be expected that these gentlemen would now be found the first to sound the alarm in favor of anarchy and confusion; nor was it to have been expected, sir, that the eastern states, which were the first to press the constitution upon us, and which have reaped a golden harvest from its operations, should be the first to wish to absolve themselves from its sacred obligations.

But, Mr. President, I believe this government does possess power sufficient to enforce the embargo laws. The real character of our government seems to be entirely misunderstood by foreigners, and not fully appreciated by some of our own citizens. It has all the strength of execution, with the most despotic governments upon earth. It is aided too by the knowledge of every citizen; that when its will is pronounced, it is the fair expression of the will of the majority. The checks of this government are exclusively upon its deliberations, not upon its powers of execution. So far from it, that the constitution has expressly provided, that the government should possess all means necessary and proper for executing its specific powers. There is no limitation whatever, upon the means for executing the general will, when fairly and deliberately pronounced. Nothing could be more absurd than to suppose, that when so many checks had been imposed upon deliberation in pronouncing the public will, after that will was thus pronounced, that any means, whatever, for its execution, should be withheld.

Again, sir, the fundamental principle of our government is, that the majority shall

govern. This principle is known and respected by every citizen, and by none more than the people of Massachusetts. They are taught to respect it from the cradle to manhood. First in their town meetings—then in their legislature—and finally in the general government. They know too well the fatal consequences of resisting it. I have perfect confidence therefore in the people of Massachusetts, and, if their electioneering leaders and partizans should unfortunately stimulate some of them into insurrection, I have no doubt but that the militia of that state, when lawfully called on, will obey the call and will do their duty. Such a movement would share the fate of all similar attempts which have preceded it; and its only consequences would be, that its authors as they would be the first to merit the fate, so they would become the first victims of it. But, sir, I have but little apprehension from these threats of insurrection and rebellion, for other reasons.

The peculiar interests of the people of Massachusetts forbid the attempt. A few leaders may, perhaps, postpone their interests to the love of power. But few, however, could enjoy that power under any new order of things, and the people at large would soon see that their interests were sacrificed to the indulgence of this infatuated ambition of the few.

Let this subject, Mr. President, be a little further examined, in reference to the local interests of the eastern states, as members of this union. Potomac may be considered as the boundary line between the commercial and agricultural states.

When our first difficulties with the belligerents occurred, it respected merely a commercial right. What was the conduct of the merchants, and commercial states upon the subject? You have heard, sir, their memorials read, calling upon the government, in a voice too loud to be suppressed, to protect them in their commercial rights; the call was obeyed. As I think this part of the subject ought to be well understood, I beg the indulgence of the senate to read their own proceedings thereupon.

"The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee made on the 5th inst. on that part of the message of the President of the U. S. which related to the violation of neutral rights and the impressment of American seamen.

On motion to commit the second resolution reported;—it passed in the negative.

On motion to strike out the following words in the second resolution reported:

"Demand and insist upon the restoration of the property of their citizens captured and condemned under pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by those captures and condemnations and to?"

It was determined in the negative, Yeas 13, Nays 16.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Adair, Baldwin, Bradley, Gaillard, Howland, Logan, Maclay, Moore, Plumer, Smith, of Vermont, Sumter, Turner, Worthington.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Bayard, Gilman, Hillhouse, Kitchel, Mitchell, Pickering, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Ohio, Smith of Ten. Thruston, Tracy, White, Wright.

And several amendments to the said second resolution having been adopted:

On motion to agree thereto as amended, it was determined in the affirmative. Yeas 23, Nays 7.

The yeas and nays having been required by one fifth of the members present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Baldwin, Bayard, Gaillard, Gilman, Hillhouse, Howland, Kitchel, Logan, Maclay, Mitchell, Moore, Pickering, Smith of Md. Smith of N. York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Ten. Tracy, Turner, White, Worthington, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Adair, Bradley, Plumer, Smith of Ver. Stone, Sumter Thruston.

So it was Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to demand the restoration of the property of the citizens captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and the indemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations:—and to enter into such arrangements with the British government, on this and all other differences subsisting between the two nations, (and particularly the impressment of American seamen,) as may be consistent with the honor and interests of the U. S. and mani-

fest their earnest desire to obtain for themselves and their citizens by amicable negotiation, that justice to which they are entitled."

At this time the question involved only a commercial right. What was the conduct of the merchants then? They came forward and pledged their lives and fortunes to support the government in any measures for its protection. The question is now changed. To the original question, is added a question of national sovereignty and independence. What is now the conduct of these same merchants? They tell you, sir, to tread back your steps, give up the contest, and disgrace your country. These merchants too, threaten you with insurrection and rebellion unless you yield implicit obedience to their mandates.

Again, sir, I have little apprehension from these threats, for the following reasons: first, many of the individuals engaged in these excitements, I am told are gentlemen of property and families. They are therefore, now, in the enjoyment of every political and domestic blessing; their infatuated passions to the contrary notwithstanding. I think persons of this description will pause, before they hazard all these blessings; and a moment's impartial reflection will be sufficient to check their career. In the next place there are many local advantages accruing to the people of the eastern states from the operations of the general government. They consist principally of the following, although there are others:

1. The protection afforded to their carrying trade, by discriminating duties, both on tonnage and merchandise.
2. Protection and facility afforded to the coasting trade.
3. Protection to their fisheries by duties on foreign fish.
4. Affording a good market for their surplus manufactures and other articles.
5. Payment of the public debt at par, which was bought up at very low rates.
6. As a result from all these advantages, the protection of their population on the sea board, by lessening the inducements to emigration.

Permit me, sir, to remind the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Lloyd) that these advantages are not to be trifled with.

But, sir, I have heard it intimated that these advantages could be compensated by a connection with Great Britain. Indulge me, sir, with an examination of this idea. A connection between New England and Old England, could only be for the benefit of the latter. They are essentially rivals in every occupation. First in navigation—second in exports. The exports of New England are principally fish and beef. It would be a great object with Old England, utterly to destroy the New England fish market; and the Irish beef would come into an advantageous competition with the export of that article.

These are permanent points of competition, unalterably fixed in the nature of things; they cannot be altered, nor destroyed by any sudden ebullition of passions; nor by any connection resulting therefrom.

[Speech to be continued.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

SATURDAY, Dec. 31.

NORTH CAROLINA RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Mason presented to the house a copy of certain resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, appointing the members of the government, and pledging themselves to support them with their lives and fortunes.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

Mr. Rhea (Ten.) said he intended to offer a resolution for consideration, but he thought it might be proper to make some preliminary observations. Since the commencement of this session of congress, said Mr. Rhea several resolutions, respecting the commerce of the U. S. have been submitted to the consideration of this house. These several resolutions contain separate and distinct points of commercial regulation. They have no common centre to which they all may gravitate. They have no common governing principle of discrimination. All foreign nations, favorable or unfavorable, are equally involved. The second resolution, reported by the committee on foreign relations, embraces a principle deserving consideration: it is expressed in the words following: "having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the U. S." This is the grand discriminating principle to which all commercial regulations of the U. S. ought to gravitate as a common centre. All commercial nations are individuals of the same family, and, that peace might be preserved, it is greatly to be desired, that they had a system of commercial law providing for the

common interest and reciprocal benefit of all. The commerce of a nation consists of its parts, exportation and importation. These two ought, in their relation to foreign nations, to be commensurate. If any nation, nations, unmindful of friendly and mutual beneficial commercial intercourse, will impose restrictions, violating the lawful commerce and rights of any other commercial nation, what commercial regulations soever the injured nation may think proper to make, ought not, in justice, to affect commerce with any nation or nations, other than that one or those, who have begun to do preserve in the work of commercial pacific and destruction. The orders and decrees of Great Britain and France violate the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States. Any regulations or restrictions made by the United States to meet their commerce from destruction, and meet the operation of the same orders or decrees, and of all such orders or decrees of any other power, ought, in justice, to be commensurate, equally extensive, and comprehend all nations having in force orders or decrees. The resolution, which I intend to submit, (said Mr. Rhea) is in view to establish a principle of discrimination, just in itself and universally applicable. If there be any sovereign, independent power, nation, or people, who do not, or may not have in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce or rights of the U. States, that sovereign, independent power, nation or people, ought not to be included and comprehended in such commercial regulation, adopted by the U. S. That power, nation or people, who such there be, or hereafter shall be, shall have an individual of the great commercial family, have a right to the benefit and advantage of commercial intercourse with the U. S. and the U. S. have an equal right of a free, unmolested, commercial intercourse with such power, nation, or people, which nations, at war with each other, have no right to interrupt by retaliating orders or decrees. Mr. R. then offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee of the whole to which the non-importation bill is referred:

Resolved, That it is expedient to interpose by law, all commercial intercourse between the U. S. and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and all other powers having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the U. S.

REVENUE CUTTERS.

The house took up for consideration amendment of the Senate to the bill striking out twelve and inserting three, after some observations from Messrs. Norton, Taylor and Story, the house refused to concur—Ayes 76.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Mr. Mason observed that this was the last day of the year 1868. For many years past our old soldiers had been applying for relief. He thought it would be a meritorious thing to begin the new year with a generous act. He therefore asked the order of the day on the bill for the relief of the injured, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army and of the present army of the U. States.

[This bill, it will be recollected, contemplates the establishment of an invalid corps. The bill was taken up, went through committee of the whole without an objection, and was reported to the house by the chairman, Mr. J. Richards.

Several amendments were then made to the bill.

After considerable discussion on the details, in which no hostility appeared, expressed to the principles of the bill, motion made by Mr. Blount to recommence for the purpose of adjusting the details, carried, 53 to 25.

Mr. Wharton, from the committee yesterday appointed, reported a bill amending the laws of the U. States, on the subject of the courts in the western states. Twice read and referred.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

Mr. Dana, from a select committee to whom was referred a resolution on the subject of our navigation laws, reported a bill concerning associations for the security of navigation.

Mr. Winn moved that when the bill adjourn, it do adjourn till Tuesday next. Yeas 53—Nays 45. And adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 3.

MILITIA SYSTEM.

Mr. Mason, from the committee on much of the message of the president the U. S. as relates to the amendment of militia laws of the U. S. reported that after carefully examining the system they are of opinion that no amendment is necessary.

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ENFORCING

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Mr. Mason had
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Mr. Mosely said
"duice et decorum"
but he had no idea
for it.

house having agreed to consider the report, Mr. Mason observed that he had not concurred in opinion with the committee and therefore intended to make a motion to commit the report with special instructions to report a bill for classing and arming the militia. If the report were to be agreed to, it would foreclose any proposition on the subject during the session. The plan which he would propose for classing the militia would not go to destroy the present organization of the militia; but merely to class them according to age, so that young men should first be called into service. It was a rare thing that old men and young men accorded well together. Old men could not bear fatigue as well as young men. He wished not to see fathers and their sons in the ranks together. He believed that were such a plan to be adopted, from thirty to forty thousand men would annually be added to the lists; the arming of whom would cost from four to five hundred thousand dollars annually. In the course of four or five years all the men in the first class would be armed for duty, and be competent to repel an enemy. It was the only mode which united great utility with great economy. He had before him a statement made at the last year by a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Clay). The observations of that gentleman, he said, were well remembered by the house, and he could add nothing to them. They proved that a large corps would always be ready for service, and that the number would daily increase. Having premised thus much he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report, &c. be re-committed to the select committee and that they be instructed to report a bill to class the militia according to age; and to provide for arming such as may hereafter be placed on the militia list at the public expense.

Mr. D. R. Williams hoped no objection would be made to this resolution; for its adoption would commit no gentleman on the principle involved in it.

Mr. Desha wished a division of the resolution, as he was opposed to the first and in favor of the second clause.

A motion was made to refer the report to a committee of the whole and carried. Some debate took place on this motion, in which Messrs. Lyon, Mason, Nelson and Clay, appeared to be in favor of the principle, and Messrs. Surges, Durell and Tallmadge against it. It was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

ENFORCING THE EMBARGO.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, the house resolved into a committee of the whole, 52 to 39, on the bill from the senate for enforcing and making more effectual the several embargo laws, with the amendments reported by a select committee of this house, Mr. Bassett in the chair.

The amendments reported by the select committee were severally agreed to.

Mr. Van Cortlandt, after a few preparatory observations, expressive of an opinion that the embargo should be repealed so soon as could be consistently with the passing of other acts, and giving equal notice to all our merchants, offered the following, as a new section to the bill:

"And be it further enacted that the said act entitled 'an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels within the ports and harbors of the U. States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, be repealed from and after the 4th day of March next.'

The Chairman observed, that although he individually believed this motion to be in order, the house had twice successively decided a similar proposition to be out of order the other day, because the subject was already before a special committee of the whole; and he felt himself bound to abide by their decision.

Mr. Gardener appealed from the decision of the chair.

The committee confirmed the decision of the chair.

A motion was made by Mr. Elliot that the committee rise and report progress—negatively.

Mr. Jackson moved that the committee rise and report the bill as amended.

Mr. Elliot commenced a continuation of his speech which he commenced a few days ago. After Mr. Elliot had spoken about five minutes, it appearing that a quorum was not present—

Mr. Dana suggested the propriety of the committee's rising and reporting "that there was no quorum."

Mr. Bacon had no wish to sit here whilst gentlemen were gone to their dinners; and moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Mr. Mosely said it was an old maxim that "duces decorum, est pro patria mori," but he had no idea of STARVING to death for it.

The committee rose—Ayes 52, and the house adjourned.

A message was received from the senate informing the house that the senate had passed the bill authorizing the payment at the seat of government of certain pensions, &c. and that they had receded from their amendment to the bill respecting revenue cutters.

CHARLESTON, December 24.

On the 18th inst. off the Flying Pan, captain Sellers spoke ship Industry, 9 days from Boston, bound to Savannah. Five days since on the inner edge of the Gulf, saw a distressed ship. On the 23d inst. off Cape Romain, spoke the schr. Ocean, 31 days from Boston, bound to this port, in a distressed condition, the crew being worn out with fatigue. The Ocean had been twice blown off the coast, after being nearly up with the bar—the last time the captain determined to bear away for New Providence, in attempting which, the schr. was driven ashore on Abaco, where she lost both her anchors but at last beat over the shoal—in attempting to save one of the anchors the windlass gave way and killed one of the crew, besides severely wounding the captain. Capt. Sellers supplied the Ocean with a small cable and anchor. From all accounts it would appear that there has been a constant succession of gales of wind on our coast for some time past, which must have done considerable injury.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6.

TO THE EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, 5th Jan.

After repeated efforts, on the part of the minority, to take up Mr. Chittenden's resolution for a repeal of the embargo, the majority yesterday consented to go into committee of the whole on that resolution, in order, as was generally expected, to discuss it in a regular way: But lo! they were opposed to any debate upon the subject; they wished the question settled at once; no delay could be permitted. But fortunately, they unwittingly defeated their own purpose; the house was left to-day, as yesterday, without a quorum; and the committee of the whole was placed under that novel and curious dilemma—unable to sit, and unable to rise!—Thus was a question of such vast importance to this nation, prevented from being decided on at another midnight session.

Let it not be inferred from this apparent anxiety to do the public business, that our majority-men sit in the house every day from eleven o'clock till dark with empty stomachs. The fact is, a quorum is seldom formed before 12 o'clock; and amongst those who are in such haste are to be found many who go home and take a comfortable dinner, after which they return and zealously vociferate for nocturnal transactions.

Half past 12.

The following bills have been reported: By Mr. Lewis, a bill to amend the charter of George-town. Made the order for Monday.

By Mr. Newton, a bill for the relief of sick, disabled and distressed seamen. Made the order for to-morrow.

By Mr. Nelson, a bill authorizing the appointment of a superintendent of ordnance. Made the order for Monday.

The house are now in committee of the whole on Mr. Giles's embargo bill. Mr. Elliot is speaking against it.

The following propositions, made by the Emperors of Russia and of France to G. Britain, we gave to our readers on Monday in an extra sheet; and we now re-publish them in the Monitor, to wit:

- 1st. Hanover to be restored to Great Britain.
- 2d. Brunswick to be restored to the heirs of the Duke.
- 3d. Holland to be restored to the Prince of Orange.
- 4th. Portugal to be restored to the Duke of Braganza, or become a British Colony.
- 5th. King Ferdinand (of Naples) to retain Sicily.
- 6th. Joseph Napoleon to become King of Spain and the Indies.

I repeat, the intelligence may be relied on: I received it from Bordeaux by the late arrival; and my correspondent, intimately acquainted with French policy, has sent me other interesting communications, which I will hereafter make known.

[Wash. Monitor.]

On the 4th ult. the democrats of Connecticut, sent an address to President Jefferson, approving of his administration, and particularly the embargo.

The President, in his reply, dated the 21st ult. observes,

"By withdrawing a while from the ocean we have suffered some loss, but we have gathered home our immense capital exposed to foreign depredation, we have saved our seamen from the jails of Europe, and gained time to prepare for the defence of our country. The question of submission, of war, or embargo, are now before our country as unembarrassed as at first. Submission and tribute if that be our choice, will be no baser now, than at the date of the embargo—but if, as I trust, the idea be spurned, we may now decide on other alternatives of war and embargo, with the advantage of possessing all the means which have been rescued from the grasp of capture. Those advantages certainly justify the approbation of the embargo declared in your address, and I have no doubt will ensure that of every candid citizen, who will correctly trace the consequences of any other course."

SPAIN.

Fragment of a letter written to his majesty Charles IV. of Spain, by the Bishop of Orense, on the 7th of October, 1806.

[This fragment has recently been published at St. Jago. It is an interesting memorial of the council which was rejected by the late unhappy government of Spain. The venerable Prelate's letter to the council of Castile, on the 2d of last July, is well known. An additional importance is attached to the bishop from the high rank of inquisitor general, which has been conferred upon him by the Central Junta at Madrid.]

"SIRE, Though convinced of my inability, and without those lights which arise from a practical knowledge of the state of your majesty's dominions, and of the circumstances which might require the resolution your majesty intimates, in the note with which your majesty has been pleased to honor me; yet I cannot fail to obey your majesty; and state what I think on so important a subject, after imploring the Lord to grant your majesty light and wisdom, and me all that is requisite to discharge the trust which your majesty's extreme goodness imposes upon me.

"Your majesty has seen by experience that the Americans are much exposed, and . . . There is no doubt, sire, of the difficulty and almost impossibility of defending all the dominions of your majesty in America.—The United States of America, that power which France and Spain protected and strengthened, cannot fail to be animated by the spirit of commerce, which will raise that of war and conquest.—It ought, therefore, to awaken no slight apprehensions and fears. The power, the riches and the dominion of the seas, possessed by England, will facilitate all her undertakings: and what ought not to be thought and feared of the terrestrial comet of our days, notwithstanding the repeated declaration that no conquests of states on the continent are desired, but only commerce and colonies? But does he flatter himself to take these colonies from England? Can he content himself with those of Portugal? And will he fail to turn his eyes towards those of Spain?

"Your majesty will pardon me so violent a digression forced from me by my love and fidelity, and my many obligations towards your majesty's royal and august family.—Your majesty has reflected on the difficulty and almost impossibility of defending your American dominions. Are those of Spain herself secure? What shall withhold him whom his admirers call Emperor of the West, if his imperial and acquired dominions should be confirmed by a peace, or a fortunate issue of the war? Having nothing to apprehend from the North and South, will he not turn his eyes towards the columns of Hercules and Cadiz? And will he not see that in conquering Spain, that plus ultra . . .

Can your majesty without peril confide in the security of his friendship, treaties and words? Will he not require that Spain, Portugal, and their American dominions, form a confederation like that of the Rhine, and become the feudal vassals of his empire? And will he stop here? The august family of the Bourbons ought to fear him, on account of their rights to the throne of France. What does his having seized a pretence for driving from the throne of Naples the august brother of your Majesty, and all his descendants, imply? The crown of Etruria is always in his power; a decree suffices to take it away. Spain alone can preserve her existence by the energies of a vigilant government, attentive to her policy, her strength and the necessary preparations, and solicitous to gain the love of the people, and above all things, to aid the pious intentions of your Majesty, your zeal for the true religion, the correction of vice, and the pro-

tection which your Majesty is desirous, and ought to grant to the church and her ministers. [The fragment then proceeds to observe on the necessity of reforming the manners of the people, and also to introduce an economical administration of the revenue, and a correction of abuses in the state].—Cannot means be found to diminish the contributions of the state, without prejudice to the royal treasury; to abolish the new taxes, and by altering the laws respecting contraband, remove a snare from the consciences of your subjects, who are compelled to use smuggled goods, and practice a variety of frauds and impositions? The wise and just ministers of your majesty will, no doubt, find them; at least I think it will be less difficult than is imagined.—But it is necessary to return to the principal object . . .

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

MR. LEWIS,

Sir—By inserting the following Patriotic Address to the Spaniards, taken from the European Magazine, for July, 1808, you will much oblige

Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Degraded Europe, in these awful times, Stood pale spectator of the Tyrant's crimes, By fraud deluded, or by fear oppress'd, No generous feelings warm'd her torpid breast.

ENGLAND alone oppos'd his iron reign, And now, THE TOWER OF HONOR beams in Spain!

Brightly it beams—a beacon to inspire, And warm IBERIA'S Sons with patriot fire: Spaniards! the noble flame through Europe spread,

And break your fetters on your tyrant's head. Glorious you struggle! in a glorious cause; For Wives, Religion, Liberties and Laws; For all the soft endearments that can bind, And tune to harmony the human mind! Then fire each heart, and arm each manly hand,

To drive the Gallic Bloodhounds from your land! Your slaughtered brethren call you to the field Where SPAIN shall triumph, and where GAUL shall yield:

Heroes in arms! pursue your glorious plan, And vindicate the REAL RIGHTS OF MAN, Not those proclaim'd by FRANCE, and wrote with blood

But those like ENGLAND'S, built on PUBLIC GOOD!

"THE MIGHTY ISLAND" is your foe no more, But brings you succour from fair freedom's shore;

And while she make your gen'rous cause her own, The BLOOD-CURSED DEMON trembles on his throne:

With slaughter gorg'd and harrow'd by despair, The SHADE OF ENGLAND shall torment him there!

And round, in fancy's awful sight shall stand All the pale victims of his murtherous hand! These shall the story of his reign impart, And scourge with Scorpion's stings the tyrant's heart!

The muse prophetic, long has seen his doom, And hell prepares his adamantine tomb! Heaven drives the gloomy shades of night away,

And gives the prospect of a happier day: GERMANS! ITALIANS! hear the glorious call,

IBERIA'S quarrel is the cause of all! BRITANNIA points—and mark the noble view,

Her SPEAR TO FRANCE her OLIVE BRANCH to you! Fight but your battle!—and she bids you know,

The VIRTUOUS MONARCH is no more your foe.

Nations, arise! and your vengeance just, Reduce your VILE OPPRESSOR into dust; Chase from the earth his base detested race, And end the history of your own disgrace! Then shall the groaning world from bondage free,

Taste all the sweets of PEACE and LIBERTY!

Just Published, BY COTTON AND STEWART, And for sale at their Store, (Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL. By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning. January 6.

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine and Wrapping Thread, with Sacking and Bed Cord, Plough Lines and Traces—Also Tarred Rope, and other Cords made to any size that may be wanted.

Joseph Harper.

January 5.

A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post-Office, Alexandria, (Col.) January 1st, 1809.

A.
John Andrews, Hannah Adams, Alexander Addison.

B.
Sophia Bland, John Baggett, James and Charles Barry, Sarah Barnes, James Bullock, Thomas Burch.

C.
Cyrus Cooper, John Campbell, John Clapper, John Carlton, 2, Captain Chambard, Ruth Carnes, Whiting Cook, Jos. Crandell, Susanna Carpenter, John Cadden, John Connell, John R. Cook, Mrs. Colston, Richard Chester, Mary Cochran, Josiah Cleaveland.

D.
Mayer Derkhime, Thomas Diggs, Thomas Darnes, William Davis, Benj. T. Dulany, Marcus Dannison, John Davidson, Chas. S. Dade, John S. Davis, Edmund Denny, John Darne.

E.
Charles Eckle, John C. Ehlers, John Elliott.

F.
W. A. Fitzgerald, Job Fallis, McCarty Fitzhugh, Susan French, Charlotte Fitzhugh, Zebulon Ferguson.

G.
John Graham, Jesse Garner, Nicholas Greenham.

H.
Mrs. Hessilins, Alexander Henderson, 2, Francis Hemersley, James Hunter, John Hunter, Jacob Hazelton, John Holland, Peter Hutchens, Grafton D. Hanson, M. Huston, Raphael Hodskin, Samuel Henson, Mary Hamenton, Thomas Halbert, Wm. Holliday, Caleb Hossee, Geo. Howland.

J.
Roger Jones, Mary-Ann Johnson, Wm. Joy.

K.
William Kenne, Benjamin King, Joshua Kidwell, Reuben Kirk.

L.
Zachariah Lyle, John Lindsay, Mr. Lee, Henry Lee, Theo. Lee, Jane Logan.

M.
John Merchant, Henry Moscrop, 2, Caleb Morrison, Mr. Melin, Daniel McCarty, John McClellan, Randolph Mott.

N.
Thomas Neale, 2, Presbury Norton, Nath. Barrett, Captain Nowl, William R. Noyes.

O.
Thomas Ogden.

P.
William Pike, Madet Prevost, Edy Powell, George Phillips, John Pittman.

R.
Captain Russel, R. O. Reiley, Mary Robinson.

S.
William D. Skill, Levi Sterns, Basil Spalding, William Stoops, William Spence, Alexander Smith.

T.
Col. Simon Triplett, Joseph Thomas.

W.
Alice Wood, John L. Winslow, Mathew Wotherspoon, Joseph P. Weekes, Ambrose White, Aaron Wilson, Thomas Wellen.

Geo. Gilpin, P. M.

200 2

PORTER.

Five barrels was received in March last, for the Good Intent, Captain STEWART, from Boston—Any person authorised and will pay the expenses on the same, may receive an application to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Who have for sale,

6 hds. 2d quality Muscovado Sugar.
10 pipes Holland's Gin.
6 do. French Brandy.
100 boxes Mould Candles.
100 do. Dipt do.
100 do. Brown Soap.
100 half do. do.
20 barrels Boston Beef.
500 wt. Hops—growth 1802.
10 half barrels Mackarel.
30 boxes Chocolate.
4000 lbs. Sheathing Paper.
500 reams Wrapping do.
100 ds. Writing do.
50 do. Letter do.
2 boxes Ladies' fashionable Straw Bonnets, and a gen. assortment Shoes.

December 29. 202W

To Rent.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land. From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Free Creek, 1awff

Dec. 9—(13.)

N. B. If I want rent the one stand I will give good wages to any man with a fami-

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels Muscovado Sugars.
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madaira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice,

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's,

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,

Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

PROPOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synonyms.

6. A dictionary of French homonyms.

7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.

8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poetry.

10. The chief English idioms.

11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wallis, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Valuable Family Medicines.

16 following well known Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at Lee's patent Medicine store, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,

No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throat and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER
An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the

Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT

Warranted to cure by once using, and be free from Mercury or any pernicious or sensitive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store, New York, Sept. 10, 1802.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common saying remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.

Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calvary.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harmer-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops. After using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operated so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock

R. I. Taylor Esq.

September 24.

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